

CHAPMAN'S FIRST VOLEEY

Fired Directly Into the Camp of the Enemy
at Columbus Last Night.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES A PROMINENT ARGUMENT.

Stands Nobly on the Chicago Platform and Declares For the Restoration of
Bimetallism at the Proper Legal Ratio—Mayor Rice, of Canton,
Also Present and Delivers an Address to the Magnifi-
cent Audience—Campaign Opened In a
Blaze of Glory—Keynote Struck.



HON. HORACE L. CHAPMAN.

Columbus, O., Sept. 24.
The Democratic opening meeting of the campaign was a grand success. In spite of the fact that the police of the city have been treated to all manner of meetings and speeches for the last few weeks, they turned out with good will to the meeting Thursday night. A conservative estimate places the number of the people in the hall when the meeting was opened at five thousand. It was nearly 8 o'clock when Chairman Ben Harrison, of the county executive committee, stepped to the front of the stage, and introduced Hon. Allen W. Thurman, as the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Thurman made a very good speech indeed, in accepting the honor. Mr. Thurman's speech was punctuated by applause, and the audience showed itself thoroughly appreciative of the many strong points of the utterance. At the close he introduced Hon. H. L. Chapman, the Democratic candidate for governor, who was greeted by a perfect uproar of applause. The applause lasted several minutes, and the Democratic standard bearer was compelled several times to bow his acknowledgments before the tumult could be still.

Mr. Chapman said:
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Our committee very properly selected the 24th day of September as the time to open our campaign, in commemoration of the day when the brave soldiers of the New York militia, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams, in honor of whom three counties in Ohio are named, who refused to be bribed to sell their country 37 years ago today, for ten thousand guineas, or fifty thousand dollars worth of British gold, offered by Major Andre, the spy, an officer of the British army, who had arranged with that traitor, Benedict Arnold, to betray his country and deliver General Washington into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton. When the heroes were offered the amount increased from time to time, the firm reply came from the three plain militiamen—"We are Americans." They could not be bought with gold.

Having carefully read the speeches of those who opened the Republican campaign at this place, I am glad to say that the only statement made by them with which I can agree is that the coming contest is of great importance to the people of Ohio, and it is of importance to the people of the world; for upon the result may depend the stability or downfall of our form of government, and the rights and liberties of the people.

In this contest, as in the one last fall, we must rely upon the honesty of the people and the righteousness of our cause, and I believe the voters of Ohio will spurn bribery in every form at the coming election and vindicate the honor and virtue of our commonwealth as completely as did Paulding, Van Wert and Williams.

Less than one year ago the people of the entire republic were engaged in a political contest such as the world had never witnessed, upon two great questions of political economy: one affecting monetary affairs—the other the revenues of the country. Both are necessarily closely connected, and affect materially the interests of the whole people. By reason of the position taken by the two great parties of Ohio in their platforms this year, the same questions are again to be discussed and passed upon by the voters of our commonwealth at the coming election. In addition to the questions of currency and revenue, together with other questions of importance, "taxation and the purity of the ballot," affecting our state government, municipalities, counties, even down to townships and school districts. The contest last year was the most remarkable in our history, by reason of the fact that the money power, trusts and corporations of every kind, were largely arrayed on one side, and the common people on the other. Under these circumstances, six and a half million votes were cast for Mr. Bryan in the face of the most powerful corruption fund ever raised in the history of any country, to prevent all that could be reached by such means from voting with their convictions of right. Intimidation and coercion were important factors in bringing about the results reached at the polls. People were told, all that was necessary to bring prosperity and happiness, was to vote for Major McKinley and the single gold standard. It was said if they succeeded, upon the morning after the election, the sun

niger prices for common labor than an unprotected one working the same class of labor side by side, but organized and skilled labor in the various industries, by reason of their organization, have been able to obtain higher wages than they otherwise would have, and that their organizations not existed.

In the discussion of the tariff question last year we were told it was the money markets that were desired for prosperity. Now, but for the foreign demand for our cereals, where would our markets be? What would be the prices? This of itself would destroy the theory of home markets alone, giving us higher prices. In the year 1896 one home consumption of wheat was twenty-five millions of bushels less than in the year 1895, with a largely increased population caused by the people not having the labor to earn money to buy the bread they had been accustomed to using (and this year the loss will be still greater). The same is true with reference to every other article of food and clothing used by the millions of the laboring classes of the country; not that they need less of these things to make their families comfortable and happy, but they have not the money and can not obtain the labor to get it to supply their necessary wants.

On the question of state and municipal taxation every good citizen believes that great reforms should be made. Corruption exists in many departments of some of our larger municipalities. The developments and exposures that are being made in Cleveland show that the people's money is being squandered by rings and combines. Such action should be taken to correct this that the public service may be put upon the fullest extent, and every dollar of the people's money that is taken from them by taxation, should bring a dollar in return, just this. It is in his individual business requires a dollar's worth (whether of commodities or labor) be given him for every dollar he expends, and should be elected governor, every means in my power will be used to see that the institutions of the state are conducted and managed in the most economical manner, consistent with the public good and welfare, and save to the people all the money possible. The furnishing of all supplies to the public institutions of the state should be by contract upon the competitive system, in the same manner that individual and private business is transacted, giving equal rights to all, and favoritism to none; thereby allowing no rings or combines to reap benefits at the expense of the people. With this done throughout the state, the burdens of taxation would be lightened, and every branch of public service brought to the front, and the state broken up. To do this, however, it is necessary to select honest, upright and competent men for all public positions.

Our republican friends ask that we explain the rise in the price of wheat, and the fall in the price of silver in the markets of the world, claiming that we accused last year that the price of an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat had kept close together for a long period of time. This was true so long as the conditions remained the same, but a change has taken place, which I think explains all.

In proof of this, examine the table from 1873 to 1895, prepared by the government, which shows how wheat and cotton kept pace with the price of silver in the markets, wheat going down from \$1.10 in 1873 to 62 cents in 1895; silver from \$1.29 in 1873 to 75 cents in 1895, then the Sherman bill was repealed; but since then, conditions have changed relative to the use of silver as money.

As commodities, wheat and silver are governed by the same laws as other things, supply and demand. A demand for wheat exists by reason of the famine in India, and the short crops in Europe, which is the sole cause of its advance, and cannot be denied by any one, and as soon as normal conditions obtain again in other countries, the price of wheat as well as other farm products that have risen, will decline, until there is a change in our financial policy. Some time ago I said to a reporter of a Cincinnati paper, that the advance in the price of wheat was purely accidental, caused by the failure of crops in other countries. Another paper of the state criticized my statement and said in substance, "Thank God for such accidents, and hoped they might be repeated in our country. D. the people of this country desire prosperity and higher prices brought about by calamity to others through drought and famine, or do they desire it to come about by such wise and proper legislation as will make it lasting and durable?"

A money famine has caused the depression in the prices of all commodities, and just in proportion as the circulating medium of the country is increased and given to the people, in the same ratio will prices advance, and prosperity return to all producing interests.

When the people obtain more money for wheat, labor, or anything else, they will spend it in all branches of trade and industry for the things necessary to their comfort and happiness. Suppose that wheat (which has been used by the people of the world for bread since it commenced being grown from "Mother Earth") should be prohibited from our use; what would be the effect upon the price? It needs no answer. The same has practically taken place concerning silver as money.

Apply the same law to gold; destroy its use for money, and what would be its value as a commodity?

From 1857 down to 1873—nearly two centuries—the lowest ratio that ever existed between gold and silver was 1 to 14.14, and the highest, 1 to 16.25. Since demonetization, it has gone down to the present ratio.

Money, whether metallic or paper, is the creature of law, and its measuring power of every other commodity, is determined by the amount in circulation and the demand for it, and the monetary affairs of a country are among the most important for the welfare of its people, and can be likened to the circulation in the human system—when interfered with, it will produce disease, and if by accident or disease, one-half the blood in our bodies were destroyed, unless nature speedily restores it, we would die; so it is with money. If one-half the circulating medium that transacts their business is taken away, the same disastrous consequences will follow, to all except the few who own the money.

The principles of political economy that were correct in the time of the ancient republics, affecting their monetary affairs, and in its early history, are true and now, as the principles of liberty, of right, and of justice that we obtained more than a century ago under the fatherhood of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, are true today.

On this question my position is well known. I am in favor of the restoration of silver to the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the permission or consent of any other country, believing that we are able to maintain our own financial policy in our favor. I am in favor of three kinds of money—gold, silver and legal tender treasury notes, good for all debts, public and private; and in support of my views, I quote from prominent Republican statesmen, who expressed their convictions upon this subject in language stronger and more impressive than I can use.

Hon. William McKinley said on the floor of the house of representatives, June 24, 1890: "I am for the largest use of silver in the currency of the country. I would not dishonor it; I would give it equal credit and honor with gold; I would make no discrimination; I would utilize both metals as money, as I would neither; I want the double standard."

He also voted for the original "Bland act," and for the "Bland-Edwards act."

Secretary Sherman said as published in his speeches and reports of "Finance

taxation," April 21st, 1876, (page 181). "The two metals have kept together with remarkable nearness, and it is said with great force, it seems to me, that to adopt the gold standard alone and demonetize silver, would be to deprive the poor people of the world, of the money which alone measures the value of their production and of their labor. These two metals—gold and silver—have traveled side and side since the beginning of time; the records of human history do not go back to a time when they did not move together. They have varied in value, sometimes one and sometimes the other being higher, but they have gone on, gold the money of the rich, silver the money of the poor; the one to measure acquired wealth, the other to measure the daily necessities of life; and, sir, no act of parliament, although it may disturb for a moment the relation of these two metals to each other, nothing but an act of God, can destroy the use of both of them by mankind. The son of a man of the United States has never been changed in intrinsic value. The change has been in the gold dollar."

In a letter to the editor of the *Stark County Democrat*, at Jackson, Ohio, March 6, 1895, he said: "We believe in bimetallism in the sense that silver shall be money, and that it shall be used as such, and again made a money of ultimate redemption, and as such take its place alongside of gold."

At the party between the money of the Republican clubs, at Fairmont, West Virginia, among other observations that silver is the money of the constitution as much as gold. The people will have silver for money and fight for it, and the contest will not be between the two metals, but between the monetary system of the country. The people are too intelligent to permit values to be measured by gold alone, the production of which is relatively increasing in the world. This would make money dearer and property cheaper. Silver should be used as well as gold. The party in power should be elected. The time will come when the silver in the treasury will perform the functions of money as gold, and the trouble in the most economical manner, consistent with the public good and welfare, and save to the people all the money possible.

James G. Blaine said: "We need both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the money of the other. It would not be difficult to show that, in the nations where both have been fully recognized and most widely transacted, giving equal rights to all, and a continuous prosperity have been enjoyed, that true form of prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the poorest and extends to the highest, the foundation of the whole superstructure of wealth."

The exclusively gold nation, like England, may show the most magnificent fortunes in the ruling classes, but it shows also the most hopeless and hopeless poverty in the humble walks of the people. The nations that have adopted silver as the basis of their currency, and which would have beggared the bankers of London, and to which the gold peasantry of England could not now countenance a pound sterling in gold, or even a shilling in silver."

I could quote from Cameron, Logan, Carlisle, Palmer, Henry Watterson, and many others, who have expressed their ideas in strong language upon this question.

After the wars of England ended in 1815, they started to return to the gold basis with the enormous indebtedness of over four billions, and when they reached what they termed a solid basis in 1826, the property owners had decreased in the ratio of 1 to 1. This is a matter of history as related by Allison, and as a result of the same financial policy, the same ruinous results were obtained by the bankers of London, and to which the gold peasantry of England could not now countenance a pound sterling in gold, or even a shilling in silver."

The same ratio was true of the homes owned by the laboring classes, and those owned by the landlords and occupied by tenants. When the country was rapidly approaching the same condition of things under precisely the same financial policy, as is proven by the records of every country in the world. We are fast becoming a people of landlords and tenants, the great masses to be "heavers of wood and drawers of water" for the benefit of the few, which will sooner or later lead to disastrous results to our system of government, unless a change takes place in our financial policy. By currency legislation the wealth of the country is being transferred into the hands of a few, through trusts and combines of all kinds, and the masses are being impoverished. The same ratio will prices advance, and prosperity return to all producing interests.

When the people obtain more money for wheat, labor, or anything else, they will spend it in all branches of trade and industry for the things necessary to their comfort and happiness. Suppose that wheat (which has been used by the people of the world for bread since it commenced being grown from "Mother Earth") should be prohibited from our use; what would be the effect upon the price? It needs no answer. The same has practically taken place concerning silver as money.

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Fifteen Years of Torture.

A Sufferer from Inflammatory Rheumatism Finds Relief After Years of Misery.

From the Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. William Wilson lives with his wife at No. 104 Roy street, Cleveland, Ohio. He is 65 years old, a machinist by trade, and he was until recently employed by the Globe Iron Works Company. Though almost on the eve of the allotted three score years and ten, he still apparently has many more to live, though his constitution has been somewhat impaired by the onslaught of inflammatory rheumatism.

When he was requested to give an account of his recovery, Mr. Wilson responded with a very interesting story. "I have had inflammatory rheumatism for fifteen years. What I have suffered no one but myself and my good wife know. Although during those fifteen years there would be periods of relief yet the pain and soreness was almost unbearable. During damp weather I suffered most severely. At such periods I was totally incapacitated from work of any kind. I was simply a cripple and was absolutely helpless. The inflammation affected every part of my body. My knees, however, gave me the greatest trouble, as they were swollen to twice their size, and were much inflamed. At such periods it was necessary for me to remain in bed, or sit up in an easy chair propped up with pillows and cushions."

"My condition gradually became much worse with each recurring attack, and in the worst of my misery I was told that three doctors were called and were at my bedside most of the time for several days. They were unable to help me, however, and I was ready to give up in despair. My wife, too, was losing all hope. After the doctors had given up the case, she happened to read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as an experiment purchased a box of them at Ackers Bros. drug store, at the corner of Pearl and Detroit streets, little thinking what a boon they would prove to be."

"By the time the box was nearly used up I noticed some improvement in my condition. The inflammation had receded and the pain which had made sleep at night well nigh impossible, became less. I tried another box, and continued to get better. Then the third box was bought, and that was enough. I was cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it, and I am always happy to give them the credit. When they can do what good physicians fail to do, one cannot bestow too much praise upon their excellent qualities. I hope other sufferers will profit by my experience."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all druggists, and will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, if they are never sold in health or by the 100, by address, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y."

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Moments are useless if trifled away; and are dangerously wasted if consumed by delay in cases where One Minute Cough Cure would bring immediate relief. F. P. Shanafelt & Co., N. Y.

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